

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

BYRON DEWAYNE RILEY,

No. C 10-2581 WHA (PR)

Petitioner,

**ORDER DENYING PETITION FOR
WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS**

v.

GROUND, Warden,

Respondent.

INTRODUCTION

Petitioner, a California prisoner, filed this pro se petition for a writ of habeas corpus challenging the denial of parole pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2254. Respondent was ordered to show cause why the writ should not be granted. Respondent filed an answer, and petitioner filed a traverse. For the reasons discussed below, the petition is **DENIED**.

STATEMENT

In 1990, petitioner was convicted of second-degree murder in Los Angeles County Superior Court, and he was sentenced to a term of eighteen years to life in state prison. In 2009, the California Board of Parole Hearings (“Board”) found petitioner unsuitable for parole. Petitioner challenged this decision in unsuccessful habeas petitions filed in all three levels of the California courts.

ANALYSIS

Petitioner’s remaining grounds for relief are three claims that are all premised upon the contention that the denial of parole violated his right to due process because there was not

sufficient evidence that he would be a danger to society if released. The United States Supreme Court has recently held that the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution entitles a California prisoner to only “minimal” procedural protections in connection with a parole suitability determination. *Swarthout v Cooke*, 131 S.Ct. 859, 862 (2011). Specifically, the Due Process Clause only entitles a California prisoner to an opportunity to be heard and a statement of the reasons why parole was denied. *Ibid*. The transcript of the parole hearing indicates that he had an opportunity to be heard and was given a statement of the reasons parole was denied (*see* Resp. Ex. 1). The Constitution does not require more. *Ibid*. The court explained that no Supreme Court case “supports converting California’s ‘some evidence’ rule into a substantive federal requirement.” *Ibid*. It is simply irrelevant in federal habeas review “whether California’s ‘some evidence’ rule of judicial review (a procedure beyond what the Constitution demands) was correctly applied.” *Id.* at 863. In light of the Supreme Court’s determination that due process does not require that there be any amount of evidence to support the parole denial, petitioner’s claims challenging the sufficiency of the evidence supporting the Board’s decision are without merit.

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of habeas corpus is **DENIED**. Rule 11(a) of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases now requires a district court to rule on whether a petitioner is entitled to a certificate of appealability in the same order in which the petition is denied. Petitioner has failed to make a substantial showing that his claims amounted to a denial of his constitutional rights or demonstrate that a reasonable jurist would find the denial of his claim debatable or wrong. *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000). Consequently, no certificate of appealability is warranted in this case.

The clerk shall enter judgment and close the file.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: November 14, 2011.



WILLIAM ALSUP
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE